Nano- Scale Solitonized Light Emitters for Electron Siphons in Cold Weather Voltage Cells

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Introduction

Electron transport in conventional voltage cells is inhibited by cold temperatures. This author's previous concept for using soliton waves to reset the voltage of transistors at the end of a processing cycle using soliton waves may be applied to forcing the flow of electrons in a cold battery.

Abstract

I propose that a small infrared LED be embedded in the center of a voltage cell and that a glass nanosphere and waveguide be situated between the LED and the cathode so as to direct the resultant soliton waves toward the cathode. Envelopes of solitons would be generated (pairs of waves) in order to force the motion of electrons through the voltage cell, even in cold conditions.

These waves would move long the radius from the center of the voltage cell to the cathode. The emitter may be powered either by the voltage cell or through the introduction of external power through induction.

Conclusion

It stands to reason that if electrons can be swept up in soliton envelopes for the purposes of artificially increasing charge ephemerality in a transistor and for the purposes of supporting non-physical RADAR signature reduction, it could be used to force a voltage cell to work at any temperature, no matter how frigid.